

the three upper molars is 7.5 millim. as compared with 6.2 in *T. europæa*, and of the lower 8.1 as against 6.8; the breadth of  $m^2$  is 3.0 as against 2.1, and of  $m_2$  2.0 against 1.3. The difference in the height of unworn teeth is equally striking. Second lower molar with a small supplementary external basal cusp at the bottom of the valley separating the main cusps; last molar with a slight indication of the same cusp, which is not found in *Talpa europæa* or *cæca*; although very possibly not constant, its presence is noteworthy.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 126 millim.; tail 29; hind foot (s. u.) 19.

Skull: greatest length 36.7; basal length 31.6; zygomatic breadth 15; mastoid breadth 17.8; interorbital breadth 8; palate, length 16.2, breadth outside  $m^1$  11.1, inside  $m^1$  4.7.

*Hab.* Neighbourhood of Rome. Type from Ostia; a second specimen from Frascati.

*Type.* B.M. no. 1. 1. 2. 8. Collected August 1900, and presented by Dr. L. Sambon.

This mole, by its powerful teeth, is remarkably different from all its allies, and it is most surprising that it has not been distinguished before.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*First Steps in Photo-Micrography. A Handbook for Novices.* By F. MARTIN DUNCAN, F.R.H.S. London: Hazell, Watson, and Viney, 1902. Pp. 104. Price 1s.

THIS little book should prove a useful guide to the difficult art of photo-micrography. Commencing at the very beginning of the subject, the reader is led by gradual steps onwards until the photography of such minute objects as bacteria is reached. The first part of the book is devoted to the actual process of taking the photograph, the second to developing the negative, printing, and the preparation of objects. The apparatus employed is fully described, and directions are given for its home-manufacture, together with a number of practical "tips," the outcome of the author's experience. The directions given for the preparation of objects are necessarily brief, but are, perhaps, sufficient for the beginner. A concluding chapter deals with stereo-photo-micrography, and the advantages of this neglected branch are emphasized.

*Report on the Collections of Natural History made in the Antarctic Regions during the Voyage of the 'Southern Cross.'* London: the Trustees of the British Museum. Pp. 344, pls. liii. 1902.

ZOOLOGISTS both of the present generation and for generations to come will doubtless hold the name of Sir George Newnes in grateful